

# McGill Daily

VOL. VII, No. 72.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1918.

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## CLIFF HOLLAND ARTS '19 WITH A.M.C. WRITES

Tells of Experiences While "Up the Line."

WITH 9th FIELD AMBULANCE

Went Overseas in February, 1916  
—Has Seen Much Service in France.

A letter has just been received from Pte. Cliff H. Holland, who is now carrying on in France with the 9th Can. Field Ambulance. Holland enlisted in 1916, and almost immediately went overseas. Before enlisting he was in his first year Arts, taking the double course in Arts (B.Sc.) and Medicine. Pte. Holland is an old Montreal High boy. He is a son of Mr. C. C. Holland, of Westmount. Pte. Holland writes as follows:

Somewhere in France.  
Dear —, I had almost thought that some accident had happened to you, not having heard from you for so long, but here a few days ago I got a letter from you to find that you were wondering what was the matter with me. Perhaps my last letter to you went to the bottom of the pond, or perhaps that's what happened to your letter to me.

You were asking about the bunch. At last we are beginning to break up. Hart (Med. '20), left us a couple of months ago, and went down to McGill Base Hospital at Boulogne. Steve Dawson left about five months ago to take out a commission in the R. N. A. S. He expects to get three months' furlough to Canada before beginning his work on active service. Wally Henry, who was also in Arts '18, was about as fortunate as any. In the last scrap the Canadians were in he stopped a piece of shell in the thigh—an ideal Blighty. He is now in Portsmouth, Eng., and I guess he won't be back till next spring.

We had a pretty hot time up in that part of the globe. If anyone tells you that Fritz is short of ammunition and guns, don't you believe him. I guess Ed. Clarke and that bunch (McGill Batt.) must have had a hot time, too. Fritz was particularly peeved at the batteries. I guess they must have been worrying him. One thing, anyway, it is a great satisfaction to know that Fritz is getting more than he is giving. One time our position up the line was close to some naval guns. The concussion in there was so bad that we all had to plug our ears up with cotton batting. Several times the candle was blown out. While here Lewis Bigger (Arts '19), came in a couple of times. Our home was more comfortable than his. We could sit up in ours, but his was too low for this. I guess you'll remember Bigger. He was a lieutenant in one of the battalions. The last I heard of him, though, was that he is reported missing. Do you remember Buchanan, too? Bill saw him up the line. He is a lieutenant in another kilt battalion. Up on that part of the line we had as heavy a time as we have ever had since coming to France 20 months ago. There were two trips in the first 10 days and the second five. Bill (Antcliffe) was very fortunate in getting leave between trips, and so missed the second trip altogether. The carry was the longest we have ever had—6,000 yards—and the mud was a fright. One squad we came upon were up to their waists in mud with a stretcher case on their shoulders, and were stuck fast, not being able to move on or get back, so we pulled them out and went along. Once you would get into these pill-boxes you would feel about as safe as walking along the street in Montreal. The shells land and spatter on them as raindrops would on a pane of glass. No wonder Fritz thought that his line was impregnable. It is wonderful that we have been able to advance over this country which is fortified by every possible means, under these most disadvantageous conditions.

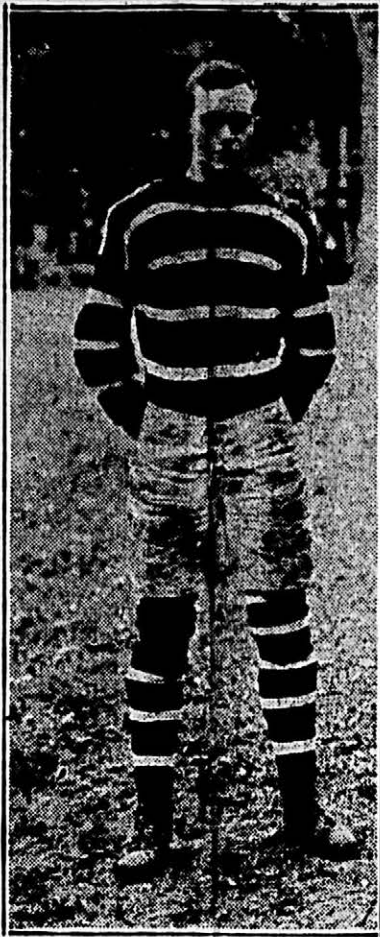
Never before have I seen such a (Continued on Page 4.)

## WAR AFFECTS PENNSYLVANIA'S SWIMMERS.

Coach George Kistler, of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team, has just been called upon to face another handicap in his efforts to turn out a championship swimming team at that university, as F. F. Simonton, captain and star sprinter, has been called to the officers' training camp.

Coach Kistler has been doing splendid work developing a team this winter in the face of big odds. In the first championship meet for the Red and Blue, the team won from the College of the City of New York, 46 to 7, in swimming, and 40 to 0 at water polo. Simonton won seven points for his team, taking first place in the 50-yard swim, and being a member of the winning relay.

## HOME ON FURLOUGH.



LIEUT. J. D. MCCALL.

## STAR ATHLETES OF MCGILL ON FURLOUGH

Jack Rutherford, Sci. '17, and J. D. McCall, Sci. '16, of R.F.C., Have Seen 3 Years' Service.

Captain Jack Rutherford and Lieut. J. D. McCall, of the Royal Flying Corps, two well-known McGill athletes, are home on furlough, after seeing almost three years' active service in France. Both left Montreal in May, of 1915, as sappers, with the Signal Corps of the 2nd Divisional Engineers, and won their commissions after a year's service. After being awarded commissions, both asked for a transfer to the Flying Corps, and have been most successful in their work. Captain Rutherford has filled the command left vacant by Major Bishop, the Canadian aviator, who gained so much glory during his career in France. Captain Rutherford was a member of the McGill track team, and won his laurels in the intercollegiate meet, held during the autumn of 1914, previous to the abandonment of intercollegiate sports.

Lieut. J. D. McCall was a member of the famous Senior Rugby team, playing centre scrum as a regular during the autumn of 1914, and a substitute during the previous year. While in London, on his way home to Montreal, Lieut. McCall saw Captain Sinc. McEwen, who holds a position on the Headquarters Staff of the Canadian Army, and previous to his leaving France he visited Lieut. Lorne C. Montgomery, M.C., who was just recovering from a wound in his shoulder. Lieut. Montgomery and Captain McEwen wished to be remembered to their friends at home.

## MCGILL BATTERY DRAFT HOLDS CONCERT.

A very successful concert was given by the 13th Battery, on December 5, in the C. of E. Concert Hall, Deepcut Camp.

The success of this concert was due to the untiring energy displayed by Bomb. Duncan McKenzie, (of the McGill Conservatorium of Music), in the training and rehearsing of the Battery's talent.

The programme was composed of popular chorus songs, of recitations, and sketches. It was opened by "In an old-fashioned Town," sung by Gnr. Frank Secord.

Sergt. Jack Murray and Bomb. McKenzie sang the popular, "I am on the staff," from "Arlotte."

Gunner E. L. V. Hughes contributed two recitations by Service, "The Ballad of Soulful Sam," and "Afternoon Tea."

Two piano solos were given by Gnr. D. McK. Williams, "The Rustle of Spring," and "March Grottesque."

There will be a practice to-night on the Campus Rink, at 8 p.m. Will the following players please be at the Union at 7.30 p.m. New equipment will be distributed.

Behan, Cully, Hughes, Gallo, Rothchild, Rooney, Anderson, Dooner, Beach, Whitcomb, Gally, Rpbillard, Kramer.

## GR. A. M. CROSS GIVES LATEST NEWS OF DRAFT

Arts '19 Man Tells of Six Days' Leave.

EDINBURGH FINEST CITY.

Spirit of Scots is Fine—They Have "Zest for Life."

Deepcut Camp,  
Farnboro, Hants.,  
Nov. 29, 1917.

The following letter has been received from Gr. A. Money Cross, Arts '19, who is with the 13th Canadian Siege Battery. The letter was written before the departure of the battery for France, and gives a description of their last movements in England. Gunner Cross is the author of the interesting and amusing article on "P. T." which appeared in yesterday's Daily.

At last I have been granted my six days' leave, and believe me, I enjoyed every hour of it. One day I spent in Edinburgh, the rest of the time in London.

I must say that I think Edinburgh the finest city I have ever seen; and the Scotch people second to none, save the Canadians. One receives a very favorable impression of the people on visiting Edinburgh. Everyone seems to be so healthy and cheerful, and this in a time like the present. The Scotch impress me as having a zest for life which is lacking in the great mass of Englishmen. Take it from me, if I ever return from France sick or wounded, I'm going to make straight for Bonnie Scotland.

As for London,—perhaps I ought to be ashamed to say it—but I enjoyed the revues more than anything else. The theatre seems to be one indispensable institution in England at the present time. The men, of course, are all in khaki, and it is a fine sight to see how proud the women and children are of them. Everyone enjoys the entertainment so wholeheartedly that it is a delightful experience just to sit in your seat and look around.

You may be sure that I did everything that the tourist does; visited the Abbey, the Tower, the Art Gallery, the Houses of Parliament. But I am afraid that meals and sleep occupied my attention to no small extent. That the city is not in its normal state, is soon remarked. Air raid defences add an unusual touch to some of the old places of interest, sand-bags, perhaps, reinforcing some very ancient wall. The temperament of the people in the streets, too, in the fourth year of the war, is certainly not what it would be in peace times. Everyone has his jaw set, and counts on winning the war at whatever cost to himself. All of which "dope" you have heard time and time again.

The Battery is due to leave here within a couple of weeks; that is, if nothing unusual turns up.

After completing our "firing" at Lydd, we shall go into a mobilization camp for a while, before going to France. During our stay there we are hoping that there will be a little more leave coming to us.

Athletics have been claiming a considerable amount of our attention for the last while. A soccer league, indoor baseball league, and tug of war competition have proved quite popular.

Last Friday evening the Battery held a dance down in Woking. The boys supplied the money, and outsiders provided us with the Hall and the girls. Quite a good idea, isn't it? We had a real jolly time.

Under separate cover I have sent you a couple of little sketches which you can use if you so desire. Some of the other stuff I copied out of my note-book, where I had been scribbling from time to time. I sent it all along for you to do what you wanted with it.

Your friend,  
MONEY CROSS.

## AWARDED M. C.

Captain James MacGregor, R. A. M. C., '89, a brother of John MacGregor, of Montreal West, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in getting the wounded in from the front line at the battle of Passchendaele. Capt. MacGregor is a native of Chateauguay county, and a graduate of Bishop's College and McGill University. He also took post-graduate courses in medicine at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He resigned his post at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, immediately after the outbreak of war in 1914, to join the Imperial army. He has been through every phase of the war on the western front, and spent some time on hospital ships in service at Salonika and the English Channel. When associated with the Flying Corps he made several interesting trips over the enemy lines.



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# McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by  
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Editorial Department ..... Up 422.  
Business Department ..... Up 422.  
Advertising Department ..... Main 1662.

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Editor in charge of this issue: E. S. Mills, '19.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1918.

## McGILL'S NEW YEAR'S HONORS.

Glancing over the recently published list of New Year's honors we experienced a thrill in noting the large number of McGill men whose valour and self-sacrifice has been fittingly rewarded, and we were filled with a new and fuller realization of the great part which our Alma Mater is playing in this, the world struggle of history. And yet this group, so appropriately honored, is a mere handful as compared with the great multitude who, during the last three years and a half have given up all that was dearest and most desirable in order that the honor of Canada and Old McGill might be sustained. Scarcely a week passes without honorable mention being made of some of the heroic sons of the Red and White. Each honor roll bears some names familiar to McGill. And so, though the New Year's List of honors is a source of pride to each and every son of our beloved Alma Mater, we look beyond and recall illustrious deeds and unhesitating self-sacrifice which has scattered a gorgeous lustre all along the dark page of the struggle. We picture the lonely unmarked graves of those who have died heroes—the nobility of their sacrifice perhaps unknown and their praises unsung.

Those who have been the recent recipients of New Year's honors were indeed well chosen as soldiers whose services were worthy of commendation and reward. The endeavours and accomplishments of Sir Andrew MacPhail, one of McGill's most illustrious sons, and most learned professors, in connection with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in France, were such as to be deserving of the highest commendation. And similarly the courage and self-sacrifice of the others marked them as worthy of recognition. And so these New Year's honors of 1918 go to swell the lengthy and glorious war record of Old McGill.

## WHAT WERE YOUR GRADES.

Men who have gone out from college and applied for positions in the business world, say that they have met with most direct questioning as to their record of scholarship while in school. "What were his grades?" and "What was his attitude toward his school work?" are questions that business men are sure to ask about college applicants.

It may not always be that the actual knowledge gained in class work is considered so important, but it is important that an individual have the spirit of doing well whatever he does.

The man, who, in school, does his work with a will, who "goes in to win," will be likely to have the same spirit in business.

This is a point often lost sight of by students when they spend most of their time in extra class activities, and in cultivating popularity. These things are legitimate and are worthy a share of a student's attention, but not an undue share.

The great ambition of a man or woman in college is to learn, and to fit himself or herself for the work to be done on leaving college.

It is not wise to be a grind in school any more than it is for a man in business to be a slave to that business, never to engage in recreations or activities of public interest; but the man in business who gives only an incidental or half hearted attention to his work—who makes his vocation his avocation—is never a success. He is the Rip Van Winkle type—minding everything else better than his own affairs. To belong to his class is objectionable in school or elsewhere.

Another inclination in school is to humor one's fancies in selecting only such courses as suit one's need or temperament.

But if one expects to do some definite thing when he leaves school it is needful that he devote special attention to that line of work which will be of use to him in his profession.

This fault lies perhaps more at the door of prospective school teachers than others. Especially do college girls like to "browse" among the pleasurable courses to the neglect of more practical training.—Indiana Daily Student.

## THE CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM.

(Continued.)

It was in 1244 that the last vestiges of Christianity disappeared in the Khazretian massacres. And then in 1517 came the Sultan Selim I, and Jerusalem became a Turkish city. That was just four hundred years ago, and the desert which Selim then crossed with his army, on his way to the conquest of Egypt, is the desert which the troops of his successor were destined to cross, when they moved out of Jerusalem in the attempt to tear Egypt, this time not from the grasp of the Mamelukes, but the British. In 1517 Selim and his Turks were successful, but in 1917 the troops of the Sultan came tumbling back in defeat, with the British marching remorselessly at their heels. It was at Gaza, in 1517,

that Selim gained his initial victory, over the Mamelukes, which opened Egypt to him. It was at Gaza, in 1917, that General Allenby inflicted on the Turks the decisive defeat that placed Jerusalem within his grasp. The Turks had boasted that the Gaza lines were impregnable. There were miles of dug-outs, with chambers far underground, just as on the Somme and the ridge at Passchendaele. But General Allenby's men seized these new gates of Gaza, just as Samson walked away with the gates of the old Gaza on his shoulders. And so, for the first time for six hundred and seventy-three years, the Crescent has been hauled down from the walls of Jerusalem, and the blended crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, which men call the Union Jack, hoisted in its place. What then does it all mean?—The

## SCISSORED SENTIMENT.

MIDDLETOWN.—Dr. Edgar Fauer, who coached the Wesleyan University football eleven last fall, has been appointed temporary coach of the varsity basketball five, and it is generally expected here that he will be the coach for the entire season.

PRINCETON.—R. M. Trimble, Jr., has been showing up remarkably strong in the Princeton varsity basketball practice, and promises to be one of the best players in the intercollegiate league this winter.

WILLIAMS.—G. A. Kingsley, captain of the Williams College varsity nine for this spring, has entered a reserve officers' training camp.

C. C. N. Y.—College of the City of New York is making a splendid record as a member of the Triangular College Chess League. Last year was the first time it competed in the championship, and it finished second to Pennsylvania. Wednesday the C.C. players met Cornell in the first round and won 3½ points against ½ for Cornell.

BROWN.—That Brown University letter men are doing their part in war service for the United States is shown by statistics recently prepared by the Brown University Athletic Association, in which it is shown that 30 of the "B" men, undergraduates of the college years of 1916-17 and 1917-18, have enlisted in some branch of war service.

QUEEN'S.—The Wanderers Hockey Club of New York defeated Queen's University at the St. Nicholas rink, on Saturday, 3 to 2.

WISCONSIN.—Wisconsin deserves third place in the conference football standing. Ohio State University is plainly entitled to first place, having finished the season with a clean slate. University of Minnesota lost but one game, falling before the Badgers in a clean-cut defeat, and gets second place on the basis of games won and lost.

## YALE'S SWIMMERS RECEIVE REWARDS.

As a reward for breaking the world's record for the 200-yard relay swim, the four members of the Yale varsity team of 1916-17 were last night awarded the varsity "Y" by the board of control of the Yale University Athletic Association. The record was made in the Yale-Columbia dual meet of March, 1917, and the men who got the letter are: C. V. Schlaet, Louis Ferguson, Richard Thomas and Richard Mayer.

The board of control also awarded class numerals to the members of the Yale freshman eleven of this fall, 15 men getting them, as follows: Acosta, Welch, Trippe, Walker, Munger, Scully, Dilworth, Lay, Neville, French, Dines, Dickenson, Shevlin, D Welles and Warren.

## REFINING OF CANADIAN NICKEL.

It was pointed out at the first annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation in 1910 that, although Canada was possessed of the richest portion of the world's supply of nickel, we were deriving only a comparatively small amount of benefit from it. The most expensive portion of the work of recovering nickel from the raw ore was done in other countries. This anomaly is now in course of being remedied. As the result of constant agitation and discussion we are likely to see by far the greater part of the work done in Canada.

The British American Nickel Corporation has under construction near Sudbury a new, electrically-operated smelting refinery which will have a capacity of 2,500 tons of ore daily, and a nickel production of 20,000,000 pounds per annum. The smelter will produce a matte carrying 80 per cent. copper and nickel, which will receive final treatment in the refinery.

The International Nickel Company is constructing a new refinery at Port Colborne at a cost of \$4,000,000, which will be in operation in a few months. The initial capacity will be 16,000,000 pounds of nickel per annum, but it can be expanded in a few years to produce 60,000,000 pounds. The new plant, according to the company, will be able to supply the needs of the whole British Empire.

capture of Jerusalem, the Holy City of the Christians, as the Turks regard it, following immediately upon the capture of Islam's Holy City of Baghdad, and the revolt of the Arabs in the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina, will deal a tremendous and shattering blow to the prestige of the Turk in Asia. When, in the early days of the war, Enver Bey succeeded in forcing Turkey into the conflict, it was by the talismanic promise of a jihad for the restoration of the Empire of Islam. The green flag was unfurled, the green turban assumed, and the blessing of the Sheikh-ul-Islam pronounced. But Islam, in spite of all, was cold. The Mohammedans of India proved true to the British alliance, the tribesmen of Egypt were staunch in support of the British protectorate. Under the green flag, however, it was very different. First Mecca and Medina, then Baghdad, and now Jerusalem have been lost to the troops of the Khalif. In such circumstances men are beginning to wonder, can Enver hold his own? Djemal and Talaat are known to be wavering. The march of the soldiers of the ninth crusade into the streets which the knights of the first crusades fought their way through, means more, much more than the capture of a small Syrian town.

—C. S. Monitor.

## RE-EDUCATING RETURNED MEN A GREAT WORK

Work Described in Letter by J. M. Coote, of McGill.

## FIRST CLASS AT MCGILL.

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering Writes Letter to "North American Student."

The following letter appears in the January number of the North American Student, bearing the signature of James M. Coote, Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at McGill University. Mr. Coote has always demonstrated a keen interest in the McGill Y.M.C.A., and is naturally concerned with the work of educating disabled returned soldiers, as it has been carried on at McGill for over a year. In the letter which follows, Mr. Coote briefly describes this work of re-education, and the necessity for further development in this system, which aims at making the returned, broken men independent and industrious rather than indigent and useless burdens upon society.

"When we read the long lists of men killed in action in this war, we are at first appalled by the terrible loss of useful lives. But these lists, awful as they are, do not tell the whole tale. They do not tell us of those who are wounded, so that they will never again take their place in the firing line, and who will never be able, from the nature of their wounds, to resume the places which they occupied in civil life.

The disposition of such men constitutes one of the most serious problems presented by the war. In former times wounded men were paid a miserable pittance of a pension, and often became beggars. Fortunately for all concerned such ideas of gratitude are out of date, and in all lands men set apart by the government are studying ways and means of dealing with the problem.

In Canada all returned men who have not received their discharge are under control of the Military Hospitals' Commission. As soon as they are well enough they are given their choice of a number of vocations for which to study. Those include motor mechanics, tool-making, electric wiring, stationary engineering, draughting, etc. Classes meet every day from nine to twelve a.m., and from two to four-thirty p.m.

It is about a year since the first class of men commenced training in the machine shop at McGill University, and since that time a class of about fifteen has been in attendance. Many of them have gone out to fill good positions.

About October 1 of this year classes were started for electricians, and a few weeks later for engineers. In these classes the men receive about two or three half-days per week of technical instruction given by members of the University staff, and the rest of the time is spent in mathematics under the guidance of an instructor.

The class for motor mechanics, which, by the way, is far the most popular, is held in the technical school, where draughting and commercial work are also taught.

Naturally, in work of this kind there are some discouraging features. Men who have been out of school for fifteen or twenty years, making little or no use of their knowledge of arithmetic, have hard work to pick it up again. It calls for infinite patience on the part of the teacher and perseverance on the part of the learner. In the great majority of cases the latter quality is not lacking, and some of our college students might well emulate the grit and determination to conquer that is shown.

There are several thousand men in various centres all across Canada who are in attendance at similar schools, fitting themselves to take up life's tasks anew.

As an example of the kind of men who are receiving this education, there is a steely-jack who before the war earned about ten dollars a day at his dangerous calling. A wounded arm precludes the idea of his going back to that work, so he is training as a motor mechanic. Another who was a fireman, had served in the British navy and in the merchant marine on the Mauritania and other boats. A bad ankle unfits him for such heavy work, and he is now studying to get his engineers' papers.

The work is just in its infancy, and offers large opportunities for service to those who are able to teach these men. And what service could be better than the remaking of crippled men into useful members of the community—making them economically independent instead of being dependent on charity for a living?"

## C. O. T. C. PARADE.

There will be a parade of the McGill Contingent of C. O. T. C. on the Campus, Saturday afternoon, at 3.00 p.m. Further details concerning this parade will appear in Saturday's issue of the Daily.

## YEAR'S REVIEW OF EDUCATION.

It would not be an easy task to indicate any year, in recent history, during which so much has been done as in the past twelve months to search out the foundations of education and to propose large plans for the reconstruction of school systems. The reason is close at hand. As war diminishes the apparent resources of each nation at an accelerated rate, so it becomes increasingly the pre-occupation of those who look well ahead to discover the means of restoring that waste as effectually and as soon as may be. They see that to strengthen the understanding and the resourcefulness of the whole people is among the noblest of all means for the reconstitution of society and the production of a new wealth. The first element in industrial and civic progress is co-operation, and this gives special point to those words of President Wilson, addressed to the universities, colleges, and secondary schools of the United States, in which he urges an "increase in the time and the attention devoted to the instruction bearing directly upon the problems of community and national life."

In the case of all the great allied nations, the teaching of civics on a democratic basis has been a feature of educational discussions and practice during the past year. To a special degree this is characteristic of the universities; but it is also true of elementary as well as of all other schools. Indeed, there has been a marked tendency to obliterate the dividing lines between primary, secondary, and higher education, or, as Dr. Michael Sadler expresses it, the new types of schools are working away from a curriculum adapted to a small and specialized class toward one which is truly representative of the needs and conditions of a democratic community. Far the most hopeful sign for the future of Germany which can yet be discerned is the pressure which is being brought to bear—notably this year in the debate on the education estimates in the Prussian Lower House—for the establishment of a type of school which shall be free, undernominational, and uniform for the whole Empire. The effect would be to place the gifted children of the poorer classes on the same footing with regard to secondary and university education, as the children of the wealthy, and so to open professional careers to all alike. This is the demand of the German Teachers' Association, now becoming ever more insistent and it is supported by the Social Democrats; the body of university professors on the other hand, are intrinsically themselves more deeply within the old lines. There is thus presented, among the allied nations, the spectacle of universities and schools of all kinds co-operating toward a higher democratic state of society, while in Germany a fatal disunion appears.

As regards the quantity of instruction, all peoples alike are agreed that it must be increased. Proposals in England for compulsory part-time schooling up to eighteen, which have now been embodied with other reforms in the bill of a new Minister of Education, are more than matched by an official scheme in France for continuation schools up to twenty, and in Germany up to twenty-one years of age. America, also, is stirring in this matter, though no such general proposals are possible under her individualistic state treatment of education. However, the Smith-Hughes bill now provides federal subsidies for technical education, and it is noticeable that in other ways the demand for central control is making itself heard. Conditions of apprenticeship have been much discussed, not only in the United States and Great Britain, but also in France. One of the recent surprises for the public is contained in a pamphlet of the English Board of Education, showing how completely democratic is the Admiralty system of training dockyard apprentices. It introduces elements into workshop practice for which French reformers have hitherto pressed in vain.

This, then, has been a year of forward glances to a new state of society in which education shall have its rightful place in national and world-wide systems. As regards actual school work, authorities, both central and local, have been busy in adapting educational agencies to the needs of war, as well as in mitigating its consequences. The work of the universities has been transformed. In some cases, their students have almost disappeared. "Gone, gone, are those brave, those dear youths!" as Sir Herbert Warren declared, at Oxford, in the Crevelan oration. In America, the universities have not been so depleted as in Great Britain, and this of set purpose. Everywhere a great and increasing effort has been made to keep the work of the schools going, in spite of the large number of teachers who have joined the national military forces. In this respect France easily occupies the first place. Though mobilizing every able-bodied man for the national defense, she has carried on the children's education wherever possible, even opening schools in caves and providing teachers and pupils with gas masks.

In all countries, teachers still at their school posts have been, in straitened financial circumstances. Reckoned in purchasing power, their salaries are now greatly diminished, and it is only tardily that educational authorities begin to recognize the need for a substantial improvement in pay. Scotland has witnessed an amalgamation of the three great teachers' associations, while in England the publication of the first official register, without any distinction between primary, secondary, and university teachers, is a long step toward the unity of the profession. The reorganization of the National Education Association, and its decision to maintain its headquarters at Wash-

(Continued on Page 3.)

## The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public. The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and Military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, in Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree. The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800. The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 300 acres.

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During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

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At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

## MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

## MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

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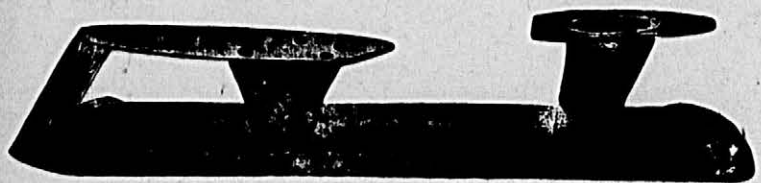
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## The Frankenstein Club

—By Bernard Schwartz.

INTRODUCES MR. FRANKENSTEIN.

We all felt, we frequenters of the Daily office, as if we had heard of the existence of a new type of submarine. The Frankenstein Club! Was it a "frat"? a pro-German society? Nobody knew. So it came to pass that I was assigned to "cover" the subject. "Not less than two columns," said the Editor wearily. "And bring me a photo of that idiot Frankenstein, or whatever his name is. Get the stuff in before six!"

After some inquiries, I found Frankenstein in his room in Strathcona Hall. He was reading as I entered, and he rose, laid the book aside very deliberately, and extended a large plump hand. A huge, red-faced young man, he looked exceedingly unattractive; yet he had one distinguishing feature. One could not but notice his eyes; they were large and round; they did not twinkle, but shone with a steady light. After the preliminary greetings, I began somewhat awkwardly—"I've been reading your last article, Mr. Fr—"

"Huh?" said he. "Can't you spend your time more profitably? I never read them." His voice was stern, but not unpleasant.

I tried another kind of flattery with no better results. At last, when I was beginning to despair, his manner altered. The drawbridge was lowered. He became intimately confidential.

"I'm a radical," he said solemnly. It was as if a sign-post miraculously gifted with speech had announced: "I am a sign-post!"

I feigned surprise. "Yes," he said, "a revolutionist, egotist, pessimist, cynic, degenerate—I forget the rest. You'll find them in any dictionary of philosophy."

"This club," I began. "I'll explain," he said, with a sort of massive condescension. "Listen!" And I took out my note-book.

"At the present time—this sentence is going to be a corker!—at the present time, when the greater part of mankind is at war, insanely, appallingly at war, what we need more than ever, and the need grows daily with the increasing complexity of the social structure, is—Thought!"

I stopped, pencil in hand. "Isn't action more important than thought?" "No!" he replied emphatically. "What good is there in aimless action? Isn't the whole world acting at this moment, killing, smashing, burning, saying and doing all sorts of absurdities? If some of these people were to stop and think they'd wake up and cry, What are we doing?"

"But compare the man of action to—"

"We're not discussing men or the relative values of men. We're talking of Action and of Thought. And I say before Action we must have Thought. The architect must precede the bricklayer. Without the architect the bricklayer is helpless."

## "LET'S WIN THE WAR."

## FOOD VALUE OF CORN.

The ability of corn to serve as a worthy substitute for wheat as a food is unquestioned, according to food specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Cornmeal contains 1,613 calories of food value to the pound as compared to 1,603 calories for wheat flour. A calorie is scientific as it may sound, is a true measure of food value. A batch of corn bread contains more calories than a loaf of white bread of the same size.

Corn is practically as digestible as wheat flour, it is said, in spite of a common belief to the contrary. Experiments have shown that in a fixed diet 99 per cent. of the protein and 99 per cent. of the carbohydrates in cornmeal mush are digested. Of the cornmeal food energy, 97 per cent. is available for the body. Many palatable dishes can be prepared from cornmeal.

## SUGAR ECONOMY NEEDED

Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking in Ottawa, said that if one lump of sugar instead of three, or one teaspoon of sugar instead of three were used by Canadians, the saving would be sufficient to meet the demands of Italy, Great Britain and France. Italy's per capita consumption was 12 pounds. France's, 18, and Great Britain's 23. In North America each man, woman, and child consumed 90 pounds of sugar a year.

—Canadian Food Bulletin.

## WAR MENUS.

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front, issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

## MENU FOR SATURDAY.

## Breakfast.

Oatmeal Porridge. War Bread. Sausages. Tea or Coffee.

## Dinner.

Hamburg Steak. Turnips. Boiled Potatoes. Suet Pudding.

## Supper.

Tomato Scallop. Bran Gems. Preserved Plums. Tea.

The recipes for Suet Pudding and Tomato Scallop, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Before we undertake anything we must have some sort of plan in our heads. Other things equal, the clearer our ideas the more successful our undertakings.

The ground was being cut from beneath me, and I leaped to the nearest point of safety.

"But—the struggle for existence! Darwin—"

"Have you read Darwin?" I confessed I had not. He pursued his advantage with what seemed to me unnecessary brutality.

"Have you read 'The Descent of Man'? Have you ever read anything that enabled you to understand things? No, you've been too busy learning the difference between 'cum' with the subjunctive and 'cum' with the indicative."

I was silent.

"My friend," said he, "how can you shut your eyes to what stares you in the face? Remember this: Man, apparently the most helpless of God's creatures, rules the earth, the sea, the air. Master of the earth, this thin-skinned, weak-eyed, weak-toothed biped!"

I thought of France and Belgium. I thought also of Swift's Honyhnnhms. "Master of the earth," he went on, as if his mind was anchored to that phrase. "Master of the planet Earth! And why? Why has Man survived the Dinosaurs? Simply because of his mental and moral qualities!"

"Moral?" "Yes, sir! One man couldn't have done anything—nor two men, nor three! Unselfishness, Love, Sympathy, these are the qualities that enabled man to co-operate and thus outdistance every other creature."

"The survival of the fittest..." "Hm! One of those pompous phrases that Herbert Spencer was so fond of! Who survives? The fittest. And who are the fittest? Why, those that survive, of course. People use the phrase unthinkingly. In our system of society, the capitalistic system, the fittest are not the strongest physically, or mentally, but the most grasping and unscrupulous. And so Society is going straight to—"

"The Editor," said I, "won't allow such words."

He laughed. "I suppose your Editor prefers sugar to pepper," he said, and started on a long and tedious digression which I omit. "Well," he ended, with a grand air. "That is why I organized the Frankenstein Club. Most of us get our ideas ready-made, bright and polished, warranted to last a life-time, and with the official stamp upon them: 'Made in Lectureland.' But the members of the Club are all intellectual adventurers. And if you care to come to our next meeting..."

This, as nearly as I can remember, is the gist of my first talk with Mr. Frankenstein. I parted from him with a feeling akin to respect. Fantastic he may be (no one who has read him can doubt it) but there is an earnestness in his manner that impresses one.

Suet Pudding—  
1 cup finely chopped suet  
½ cup molasses  
1 cup sour milk  
2 cups graham flour  
1 cup white flour  
1 cup raisins  
1 teaspoon soda  
1½ teaspoons salt  
½ teaspoon each—  
Ginger, Clove Nutmeg  
1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add molasses and milk to suet, combine mixtures. Turn into buttered mould, cover and steam three hours.

Tomato Scallop—  
2 cups buttered and seasoned bread crumbs  
1 cup tomatoes cooked and strained.

Put in alternate layers of crumbs and tomatoes with crumbs on top. Put in the oven until brown.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts of the Canadian Food Controller's Office.)

## FISH FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has announced that the meat of whales and porpoises is suitable for human consumption. In texture and appearance it resembles beef, though a darker red, and is devoid of all fishy taste.

## YEAR'S REVIEW OF EDUCATION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

ington, are matters of importance for American school interests. In the face of increasing difficulties, teachers have shown that they appreciate the need of loyalty and unremitting labor for the sake of the rising generation. But the teachers are all too few.

Nothing, so far, has been said about the school progress of the smaller, or of the more backward, nations. There, also, the past year is notable for an educational ferment of the most pronounced kind. Not all the plans are wise; not many have been carried into effect. But they form a silver lining to the heavy clouds of war, and are an earnest of the sunshine and happier conditions of a righteous peace. — Christian Science Monitor.

## WRESTLING AT COLUMBIA.

Columbia University enters on the wrestling season with a more promising group of matmen than it had last year. The Blue and White are best equipped in the light weights; the heavier men either do not turn out for wrestling, or there are none at the university. No official schedule for the team has been issued, but it is expected they will meet Yale, Boys Club of New York, Finnish A. C., and Lehigh University.

The Blue and White matmen will also compete in the Intercollegiate Wrestling League, which includes Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania State College. Pennsylvania State and Cornell are rated as the strongest teams in the league. Both colleges rate wrestling as a major sport.

Columbia has a wrestling squad of 23 men, while there are 12 men taking class wrestling as physical education. Yang Lee, 19, 115 pounds, is considered by Coach Gus Peterson as a sure point scorer. Lee, while competing for the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, won the National Young Men's Christian Association tournament in the 115-pound class.

T. Barish, 19, 145 pounds, is the only member of last year's varsity who is back. He also is considered a point winner. Other members of the squad who are especially prominent are M. R. Louria, 19, 135 pounds, and P. G. C. B. Kindleberger, 19, 175 pounds.

The 158, 125 and 175-pound classes are new weights for the Columbia team to compete in, and with the exception of Kindleberger there are no men chosen to represent the Blue and White in those classes.

## NEWS OF NEW YORK WANDERERS.

With the Wanderers' Hockey Club of New York putting a seven in the field this winter, it is generally predicted that the followers of this popular winter sport are going to see some splendid competition, despite the fact that the Amateur Hockey League will not hold its championship race. One of the strongest teams New York has ever seen has been gathered together to represent the wanderers.

Among the stars selected are Hefernan, Roach, Mitchell and McCarty of last year's Crescent A. C. team. In addition they have Wellington, the brilliant player from Canada; Dufresne and Smith of last year's Irish-American Athletic Club team, and Crovat, who played with the Crescents a few years ago, and later starred with the Hockey Club of New York.

Four games have already been booked for the Wanderers at the St. Nicholas Rink. They are all with Canadian teams. Last Saturday the Queen's University seven of Kingston, Ont., opposed the local men, being defeated 2-1.

On January 5 the St. Patrick's seven of Toronto will be the Wanderers' opponents. A week later, on Jan. 12, the K. C. C. team of Montreal will be seen at the Arena. The fourth and last game arranged thus far for the Wanderers will be with the Munitions Hockey Club of Ottawa. This contest will be played on the evening of January 19.

In order to keep active the interest in hockey in this city, the lowest price for tickets to the big matches of the Wanderers that has ever prevailed at games in which the Canadian sevens have played on the St. Nicholas Rink will be charged.

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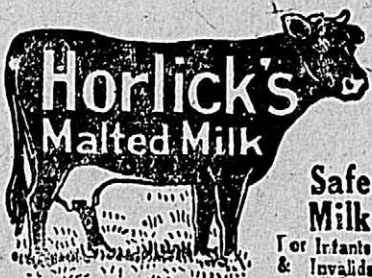
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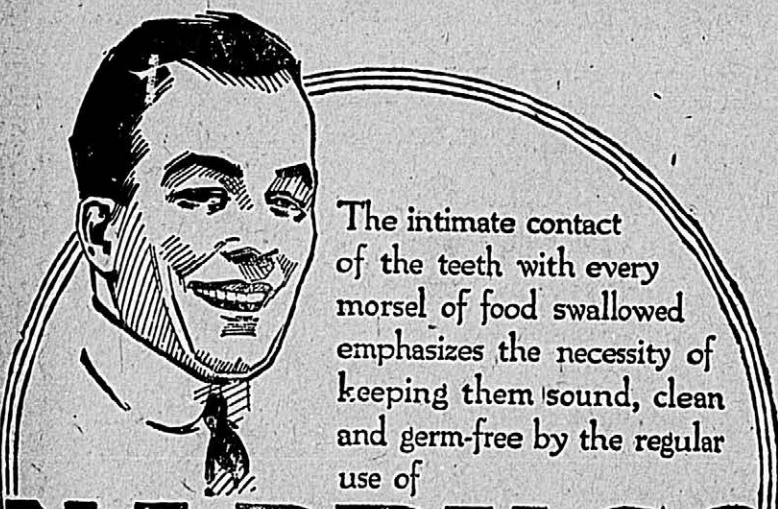
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For Infants & Invalids  
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A Nutritious Diet for All Ages



The intimate contact of the teeth with every morsel of food swallowed emphasizes the necessity of keeping them sound, clean and germ-free by the regular use of

## N.A. DRU-CO TOOTH PASTE

25c. a tube—at your Druggist's.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

CLIFF HOLLAND, ARTS '19, WITH A. M. C. WRITES.  
(Continued from Page 1.)

long tunnel as I saw up there. It was easily three miles long, and was about 30 feet below the ground. Electric lights lit up the tunnel. The only trouble was the wet ground. They had to keep a gang pumping continually to keep the place dry.

Three weeks ago we left that part of the line and came down here in motor lorries. It was about a six-hour ride. We are in the mining country here, about 20 miles behind the line. The time has been going very quickly here. Every morning we have parade, but have afterwards and evenings off. Football and boxing are the chief sports. Some evenings we spend at the movies and at concert parties, but most in an estaminet just next to our barn billet. I do not know what we would do if we did not have this estaminet to resort to. The people here are kindness itself to us. In all the time we have been in France we have never experienced anything like it before. The twelve of us in our billet eat our meals in there, read, write and play cards.

McKenzie (a Scotchman), and Bill Antcliff, play Art Read (an old High School boy a couple of forms ahead of us), and me at 500.

Out around the woods and hills here there are all kinds of partridges. Often I've seen Frenchmen out shooting, and they have more luck than we used to have. I saw one man carrying three. It reminds me very much of the times we used to go out shooting together.

Well, here is wishing you a successful year at college.

Yours,

CLIFF HOLLAND.

### FLOUR ECONOMY.

The familiar "war bread" means bread prepared by combining a minimum amount of wheat flour with other materials for bread making. Since, in the process of manufacturing patent flour, about three-fourths of the mineral salt is lost, it is evident that, by milling a larger percentage of the wheat, the food value as well as the positive amount of bread-making material would be greatly increased. This added mineral matter may become a vital factor in making up the diet of children.

The manufacture of old-time graham flour, or wheat meal, which is simply the entire grain cleaned and ground, has been almost entirely abandoned, no doubt because of its perishability. Due to its bran and mineral salt content, flour of this type possesses laxative properties, which are often desirable, although the protein of the coarser flours may not be so completely absorbed. Much of the graham flour on the market at present is merely white flour to which bran has been added.

Some of the materials which may be substituted for wheat flour are: cornmeal, buckwheat flour, soybean meal and potato flour. Cornmeal may be used in the proportion of one part cornmeal to two parts wheat flour. Buckwheat flour combines well with wheat flour in any proportion. Soybean meal and cotton-seed meal are both useful in small amounts.

Potato flour, such as has been used abroad, is not generally available in our markets, but boiled mashed potatoes may be substituted for slightly less than half the flour. Boiled rice may also be used with flour in about the same proportion.

Equal measures of cooked bean pulp and flour are satisfactory in muffins.

### CHESS TOURNAMENTS IN U.S.A. COLLEGES.

#### STANDING OF COLLEGES.

|                      | Won.  | Lost. |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Columbia University  | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| Harvard University   | 2     | 2     |
| Princeton University | 2     | 2     |
| Yale University      | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 |

Harvard meets Yale and Columbia faces Princeton to-day. In the second round of play in the Intercollegiate Chess League annual championship tournament of 1917 at the rooms of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

First round matches were played Thursday, and Columbia was the only college to get better than an even break, the Blue and White representatives winning 2 1/2 points against Yale, while the Blue accumulated 1 1/2 points.

Harvard met Princeton in the other match of Thursday, and the result was an even break, each college winning at two boards. Considering the fact that the Orange and Black was represented by four freshmen players the result was very gratifying to the followers of that college. Harvard was represented by players who had never before played in a championship tournament, but who had played in matches with other colleges. The Princeton team had been coached by F. J. Marshall, the United States professional, and showed the results of his teaching.

It is years since the playing in one of these tournaments was as close as was the case yesterday. Columbia has only a half point lead over Harvard and Princeton, so that there is still a good chance of any one of the four colleges winning out, although Columbia rules the favorite.

### Y. M. C. A. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The annual student volunteer conference is to be held this year at East Northfield, Mass., Jan. 3rd to 6th. The McGill delegate is D. MacLeod, Secretary, McGill Y. M. C. A.

## JEST TALK

—By Jello

"Since he has been at college Harry's letters are all so short."  
"So's Harry. That's why he writes them."

### PRACTICAL PACIFISM.

Now when a girl Gets hold of me And in whirl Drags me to tea, Do I fight free? No, I throw no bluff—I drink the stuff.  
Oh death, where is thy sting?

### NOW, STOP!

Doc: "How's your breathing?"  
Stude: "Boysish."  
Doc: "How's that?"  
Stude: "It comes in short pants."

### ON THE WIRE.

Editor: Hullo! Could you suggest the wrong number I ought to ask for, miss, in order to get West one-four-four-five?

### HOLY SMOKE!

A Freshman went to Hades To see what he could learn, They sent him back to earth again, He was too green to burn!!!

### USEFUL.

Sergeant-Major—Fall out, any one that knows anything about motor cars. (Cadet falls out.) Now, then, what do you know about 'em?

Cadet—Well, sir, I own a Rolls-Royce.

Sergeant-Major—Oh, do you? Well, go and clean the adjutant's motorcycle.

### O. U. HANNA.

My Tuesdays are meatless,  
My Wednesdays are wheatless,  
I am getting more eatless each day.  
My home it is heatless,  
My bed it is sheetless,  
They're all sent to the Y.M.C.A.  
The bar-rooms are treatless,  
My coffee is sweetless,  
Each day I get poorer and wiser.  
My stockings are feetless,  
My trousers are seatless,  
My God, how I do hate the Kaiser!

Bosh: "Aviation must be conducive to amiability."  
Gosh: "Why so?"  
Bosh: "Because when they are actively engaged aviators can not afford to fall out."

## NOTICES

### LOST.

Perhaps on Campus, on Jan. 1st, a lady's black velvet handbag, if found, please bring to Registrar's Office.

### UTILIZING THE WOLF-FISH.

The wolf-fish or sea-cat is a fish that Canadians as yet have not utilized. There are two forms of this fish, Anarhichas lupus and A. latifrons, the latter the more northerly form. The fish run from fifteen to fifty pounds in weight, are long, but not exactly eel-like, and are quite big and heavy, with perfectly white flesh, whiter than halibut, and flaky and delicious. Thirty years ago a Scotch fisherman told me that he had eaten it and it was the best fish that swam. No one who has eaten it will deny that it is very superior. Great quantities of it are caught on our coast and thrown away. Once, when at Clark Harbour, Nova Scotia, I saw a number of them lying on the wharf, as they were considered absolutely of no value. They are exceedingly good fish. In the British market—the most particular market in the world—the wolf-fish is now being sold with the head removed, and probably is called a "very superior cod."—Dr. E. E. Prince, in "Fish, Birds and Game."

### SOMETHING WORTH WHILE TO DO.

One can succeed in the problems of life With the old thoughts well as the new— The sunniest secret in all of the strife Is to have something worth while to do.

Something worth while to do, and then Do it with might and main— As men who are tossed in a world of men, To share their peace and their pain.

Something worth while to do—pitch in And do it with all your might; And nothing shall fall that you ever begin If you've conquered this rule in the fight.

—Selected.

### WHAT'S ON.

#### TO-DAY.

7.30 p.m.—Hockey Practice at the Union.

#### COMING.

Jan. 5.—C. O. T. C. parade on Campus, 3.00 p.m.  
Jan. 7.—McGill vs. Loyola at Victoria Rink.  
Jan. 8.—Staff Photo at Gordon's Studio.  
Jan. 8.—Annual Board Meeting.  
Jan. 9.—Opening of Campus Rink.  
Jan. 11.—Students' Council Meeting.



### ROOM AND BOARD.

House, thoroughly renovated, furnished with all new furniture, within 3 minutes of the University. Could accommodate about 8 students. Would make special price if house was filled within a certain time. Home cooking. Phone Westmount 2655 for further information.

### UNITARIAN LITERATURE.

Pamphlets setting forth the principles of the Liberal Faith sent free upon application to the Post-Office Mission Committee, 7 Simpson Street, Montreal.

### EQUIPMENT FOR WINTER SPORTS.

SKATES AND SHOES, HOCKEY SUPPLIES, SNOWSHOES, SKIS, SWEATERS, JERSEYS.

The Spalding line affords the widest range of selection with a guarantee that every article gives satisfaction and service.

### SKATES SHARPENED.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. 369 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

### HARVARD TEAMS TIE.

Harvard's informal varsity and freshman hockey teams met in the Boston Arena on Friday afternoon in the first practice match of the season, and neither side was able to score a goal. While both freshman and varsity had several opportunities to score what would have been the winning goal, shot after shot at the net was either missed or cleverly blocked by the fine goal work displayed by the goal tenders on both teams.

The Harvard team will not play any games during the vacation this year, although both will start their schedules immediately after college reopens. The freshmen will play their regular schedule of games, while the informals will meet only service teams.

It is possible that games may be arranged, however, with the Princeton and Yale informals.

## ORPHEUM

POPULAR PLAYS

Every Evening at 8.15 P.M. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.  
"Come Back to Erin"  
WALTER LAWRENCE IN  
Matinees, 15-25-50c.  
Nights, 15-25-50-75c.  
NEXT WEEK—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."  
Telephone Up. 22.

## GAYETY

THIS WEEK

2.15 P.—TO-DAY—8.15 P.M.  
Ladies' 10c. Matinees Daily.  
"THE SIGHTSEERS."

## FRANCAIS

THIS WEEK

TO-DAY—2 P.M.—7 P.M.—9 P.M.  
McINTOSH and HIS MAIDS.  
5 Other Acts, 5 Photoplays.  
New Show Mondays and Thursdays.  
Prices: Mats., 10-15c. Nights, 15-25c.

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Vaudeville Theatre

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ALL THIS WEEK.

"MELODY LAND."

5—other acts—5.

Norma Talmadge

"LAW OF COMPENSATION."

Continuous Performance, 1 to 11 p.m.

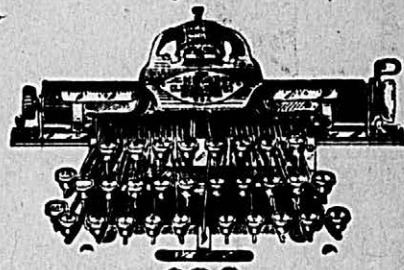
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